



# Eye Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 2930

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.  
Authorized Capital ..... \$1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... \$300,000

Head Office—Hongkong.

Court of Directors.  
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.  
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wotton, Esq.  
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Quan Ho Chuen, Esq.  
A. B. McKEAN, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.  
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent  
Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &  
Co.

C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI.  
Hui Fu Yuen, Esq. Lim Kwan King, Esq.  
Ma Kie Tchong, Esq. Chu Ming Siang, Esq.  
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.

J. D. THORNTON, Manager pro tem.

THE Head Office now receives Money on  
deposit and makes advances on neutral  
Godowns, and upon other securities, on  
terms to be had on application.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1165]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$20,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... \$80,000

LONDON: Head Office ..... 40, Threadneedle Street,  
West End Office ..... 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLOMBS.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,  
buys and sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR  
COLLECTION, and TRANSACTS Banking and  
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had  
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:  
Fixed for 12 months, 4% per Cent. per Annum  
6 " 31 " 3% " 2% "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS  
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.  
E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager. [10]

## INSURANCES.

£1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or  
at death if previous—may be secured by  
a payment at the rate of:—

6 " 6 per quarter if commenced at age  
7 " 7 (a. b.) ..... 20  
8 " 14 2 ..... 25  
10 " 11 ..... 30  
13 " 4 10 ..... 35  
17 " 5 8 ..... 40  
27 " 12 6 ..... 45

AFTER the Policy has been three years in  
force—the Policy-holder, will be entitled  
to receive on application a Free Paid-up Policy  
for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured,  
as explained in Prospectus, should he to  
discontinue payment of premiums.

DODWELL CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong,  
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY IN  
LONDON.

THE Underwriters having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are pre-  
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and  
LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [166]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, £82,333.33  
EQUAL TO ..... \$328,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. SING, Esq. LO YEEU MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUH, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken  
at CURRENT RATE in all parts of the  
world.

HEAD OFFICE—8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1891. [1250]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c., Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary,  
HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, Queen's Road, West  
Hongkong, in February, 1891. [1250]

NOTICE.

H. G. BROWN & CO., LIMITED.

IN accordance with the provisions of the  
Articles of Association, the Committee  
Committee and General Manager have this day  
declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 4 per  
cent. for the half year ended 30th June, 1891,  
on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS payable at the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation,  
may be had on application at the Offices of the  
General Manager, on and after WEDNES-  
DAY, the 1st September.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th  
prosimo, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1165]

## Intimations.

### HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING  
for the purpose of receiving the Committee's  
Report for the Past Season and electing  
the Committee and Officers for the coming  
Season, will be held at the PAVILION on  
MONDAY, the 7th September, at 5 P.M.  
ARTHUR K. TRAVERS,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1161]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

ISSUE OF \$100,000 FIVE AND A HALF DOLLARS  
PER CENT. MORTGAGE DEBENTURES  
OF \$150 EACH.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of  
\$100,000 in 5 per cent. Mortgage Debentures  
of \$150 each. The debentures are issued in  
order to repay the money temporarily bor-  
rowed by the Company.

The loan will be secured by a floating first  
charge on the undertaking of the Company and all  
its property present and future, including any  
eventual increase of capital for the time being.  
The Debentures are issued at par, but any  
application containing an offer of a premium will  
receive consideration at the hands of the Direc-  
tors, but this shall not affect the right of the  
Directors to accept any tender they may see fit.  
No tenders will be accepted below par.

The Debentures will be issued bearing a face  
value of \$150 each made payable to bearer and  
carrying interest from the 1st day of October,  
1891 at the rate of 5 per centum per annum,  
payable half-yearly on the 1st day of April and  
the 1st day of October at the Office of the Hong-  
kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hong-  
kong, or its branches, at the current rate of  
Exchange upon presentation of the Coupons  
attached to the debenture. The terms of sub-  
scription for each debenture are as follows:—5  
per cent. on application and the balance on 1st  
day of October, 1891.

Where no allotment is made the actual  
amount paid will be returned in full without any  
deduction but without any interest, and where the  
number of debentures allotted is less than the  
number applied for the surplus will be credited  
in reduction of the amount payable on allotment  
and any excess remitted. Failure to pay any  
instalment when due will render the allotment  
liable to cancellation and previous payments to  
forfeiture.

The debentures shall be redeemable at par in  
the amount and at the time following, i.e.—

\$100,000 thereof on 1st day of October, 1894  
\$100,000 thereof on 1st day of October, 1897

As to the remaining \$100,000 the Company may  
redeem the same at any one of the times and  
in any one of the modes following, namely—they  
may pay off \$150,000 on the 1st October, 1899  
and \$150,000 on the 1st October, 1902, or they  
may pay off the whole sum of \$300,000 on the  
1st October, 1899; or they may pay off the whole  
sum of \$300,000 on the 1st October, 1901 at their  
option.

The numbers of such debentures as will be  
paid off will be drawn for at the periods aforesaid  
and public notice will be given of the day and  
time fixed for each drawing at least Seven  
days before such drawing.

Tenders in the annexed form should be filled  
up and sent to the Company's Secretary on or  
before the 15th day of September, 1891 accom-  
panied by a deposit of \$5 per cent upon each  
debenture applied for.

The form and conditions of the debentures can  
be seen at the Company's Office and at the  
office of Messrs. Weston and Deacon, the  
Company's Solicitors.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1891.

### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON  
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

Issue of \$100,000 Five and a Half Dollars per  
centum Mortgage Debentures.

To the Directors of

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Limited.

Gentlemen.—I beg to tender for.....

Mortgage Debentures of \$150 of the above issue  
5 per cent. premium in the terms of  
the Prospectus issued by you dated the 18th  
day of August, 1891, on which I have paid the  
required deposit of \$1 per debenture, and I  
undertake to accept the same or any less number  
you may allow me and to make the  
remaining payments in respect thereto on allot-  
ment.

Your Obedient Servant,

Name .....  
Address .....  
Occupation .....  
Date .....  
1992

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company, Limited.

RECEIVED the ..... day of .....  
1891 of Mr. ..... for the sum of .....  
being a deposit of \$1 per debenture on .....  
debentures in the above named  
Company.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES'  
ORDINANCE OF 1865.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A. G. GORDON &  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the CREDITORS  
of the above-named Company are required on or before the 4th day of October, 1891, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to the Under-liquidator, ALEXANDER  
GRANT GORDON, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if no notice is given in writing by the Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated the 24th day of August, 1891.

A. G. GORDON,  
LAWYER.

1992

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Articles of Association, the Committee  
Committee and General Manager have this day  
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cent. for the half year ended 30th June, 1891,  
on the paid-up Capital of the Company.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS payable at the  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation,  
may be had on application at the Offices of the  
General Manager, on and after WEDNES-  
DAY, the 1st September.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 9th  
prosimo, both days inclusive.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1165]

## Intimations.

### CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,  
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS—NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, and ELECTRICAL.  
OUTFITTING—A select, but inexpensive Stock.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES in great variety.

AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND and CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong. [1168]

Hongkong, 28th August, 1891.

## Intimations.

### ROBERT LANG & CO. NEW HATS.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS

SINGLE TERAI HATS

(ALL SHADES).

STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [1165]

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

(From J. Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard).

THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,

and at London, Shanghai and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING-REPAIRS.

Instruments made equal to new. Large experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

16 years extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people

devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade. [1169]

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

FAMILY AND

## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
L I M I T E D,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &  
LONDON, HONGKONG AND AMOY.  
NATURAL APERIENT WATERS.

## ON THE CHOICE OF A WATER.

EXTRACT from the 'London Medical Register,' May 20th, 1890, by GEO. HERSCHELL, M.D. (London)

"In order to attain the highest success in the treatment of a case by a Natural Water, it is far better to study thoroughly one kind, and master its peculiarities, than to experiment with different sorts, each having a different dose and special attributes of its own."

"The advantages of one mineral water over another may be put under the following heads:-

1.-Smoothness of dose.

2.-Absence of unpleasant effect.

3.-Subtance of Soda and Magnesia in nearly equal proportions.

4.-Absence of unpleasant taste.

"On examining the chief waters on the English market with a view of making a selection, one is struck with the fact that a newly-imported water, the 'Français,' contains 100 and 173 grains to the pound of Sulphate of Magnesia and Soda respectively. This is much in excess of the quantities contained by either Hunyadi Janos, Friedrichshall, or Ascalap. It is evidently the strongest water by far, whilst at the same time it fortunately happens to be almost tasteless."

Price, cents 5 per bottle; per dozen \$5.50.

We are sole agents in China for the sale of FRANÇAIS WATER.

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

VEGETABLE  
AND  
FLOWER  
SEEDS,  
SEASON 1891-92.

THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF OUR SUPPLY

## GARDEN SEEDS

for the Season has arrived and we are now prepared to take orders for prompt or forward execution. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application, or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the Seeds are Marginally Numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to only state the numbers of the kinds required.

Orders from one person, of from \$5 to \$10, allowed 25% discount.

Orders from one person, over \$10 allowed an extra 5% discount.

## CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10lb each.....\$1.50.  
Bags.....28lb.....4.00.

Directions for use are given on the label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PAWS"

L A W N M O W E R S.  
The best and cheapest machines in the market; for sale at manufacturers' prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1891.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The F. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Verona* left Nagasaki for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

"ANTI-HUMBUO'S" communication dealing with certain alleged grievances in connection with the Public Works Department is too personal and too offensive in tone for publication as anonymous correspondence.

The American schooner *Lionwhale*, from Ten-Ten, arrived at Shanghai on the 23rd inst. in charge of the mate, Captain Lord having died of Bright's disease on the previous Thursday morning on the voyage down.

It is understood that telegraphic advices were received here to-day to the effect that the railway line to connect the Inuris mines with the sea coast has been completed, and that the first shipment of ore will be made on the 10th prox. We give this report for whatever it may be worth.

THE HIGH SCHOOL, 13 Seymour Terrace, will re-open on Tuesday, the 1st September, under the head-mastership of Mr. C. J. Bateman, formerly head-master of the Hongkong Public School. Mr. Bateman's efforts to provide a sound education in a purely unsectarian school deserve to meet success, and no doubt will do so.

THE STREETS of Hongkong have been quite picture to-day owing to the exceptionally high-class illustrations which an enterprising circus manager has decorated the walls and all available space with. May he reap the reward of his labours. The Circus, which is reported as being a "stunner," will probably open to-morrow night.

REVERSING to a recent attempt by Sydney reformers to coerce or induce the New South Wales Government to adopt strict measures to stamp out *fan-tan* and other Chinese forms of gambling!—The "Anti-Chinese" Gambling League would do well, on the ancient principle of what is for the good is for the grand, to make itself an "anti-gambling league" pure and simple. Of course for moral exaltation in reproving a white's vice along with others, as in reproving vices supposed to be the exclusive possession of yellow men, but to boud down *fan-tan* while whining at "totes" remains one of the Puritans who were said to.

COMPOND for the day they had no mind to. By damping that they had no mind to.

CHAN KAN, a widow of 60 estimers, was arrested last evening on a charge of child stealing, and lodged in the Central. I cing tired of the world, however, the old lady sought a solution of her present difficulty by suicide and had almost succeeded when the alarm was raised and she was cut down, and conveyed to the hospital where she now lies. She will probably be up to-morrow.

THE Gordon Institute, Melbourne, for newboys, is reported to be a rank failure, and in a financial quagmire. It is a total mistake, a palatial office fitted up right out of the way, because a small place succeeded, which was in the right place in the heart of the city. Commercial magnates generously put down their subscriptions, but the whole principle of the thing was out of joint, and it will have to be sold up.

AN ACCIDENT occurred at Kiukiang on the 20th inst. resulting in the death of Mr. D. Lamachchi, a Customs officer. Two other officers were out shooting with him and one of them, Mr. Hoch, was preparing to fire at a bird when his gun accidentally went off and the charge lodged in the back of Mr. Lamachchi's head, killing him instantly. An enquiry was afterwards held and from the evidence adduced it was clearly shown that Mr. Lamachchi's death was purely accidental.

IT is more than probable, says *Iron*, that the Egyptians were in the habit of transporting vessels overland across the Isthmus of Suez, and tradition records that 23 centuries ago a true ship railway, with polished granite blocks as rails, existed and was worked across the Isthmus of Corinth, where the construction of a ship canal has been projected. In 1718 the well-known Count Emanuel Swedenborg constructed a road and "machines" for carrying laden vessels from Stromstad to Iddeford, in Sweden, a distance of 14 miles, across a rough country, and the successful use of this work by Charles XII, during the siege of Frederikshald, led to Swedenborg being regarded not only as a national benefactor, but as a mechanician of no mean ability for at least a century after his death.

AFTER a long spell of bad luck the colours of our local "sport," Mr. C. P. Chater, have proved successful on an English race-course, and curiously enough with a horse named after himself. The race was only a selling plate of 200 sovereigns, but even small stakes are sweet, and judges from the circumstances, the probabilities are that Messrs. Deacon and Chater won a big stake on what appears to have been a real good thing. The race was for two year olds over a distance of five furlongs at Kempton Park on July 11th, and the winner had to be sold at auction for £200. There were seven starters, and the chesnut colt Chater, by Hailstone out of Larkspur, starting at the remunerative price of six to one, won cleverly by a length. After the race the winner was bought in for 200 guineas.

THE Acting Pulana Judge gave judgment in the Summary Court this morning in the share dealing case *Luddy v. Ramjahn and Currey*. Plaintiff sued for \$468.12, the difference on Punjum shares sold to Ramjahn, by the fulfilment of the contract being guaranteed by the firm of his London, decided in favor of plaintiff for the amount claimed. Mr. E. Robinson, on behalf of the plaintiff, asked for immediate execution, as he had been informed that Ramjahn had already left the colony. Mr. Gedge (of Wotton and Deacon's office) explained that Ramjahn had gone to Saigon on a three weeks' trip and would be here when no doubt a settlement would be made. The Judge, after remarking that the plaintiff couldn't be expected to wait three weeks for his money, said he would not issue an order at present for immediate execution.

A MEETING of members of the Jockey Club interested in the purchase of Subscription Gimme for the 1892 season was held in the reading room of the Hongkong Hotel at 4 p.m. this afternoon. The business was delayed some twenty minutes pending the pleasure of a stray steward of the club, but no one of that august body deigned to attend, Mr. W. H. Ditch was voted to the chair and the object of the meeting readily explained. Mr. J. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course, informed the members that he had been in communication with the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, but was not certain as to the terms upon which grooms could be obtained, although he supposed they would be similar to those of part years. Mr. Fraser-Smith was of the opinion that more definite information might have been submitted to the meeting, but as far as he was concerned he was quite agreeable that the old custom should be again followed, providing the Bazaar was prepared to provide ponies of the desired quality, at the usual figure of \$150, and that the Stewards would give special races as in past years. The Chairman ultimately proposed that the order for the purchase of the ponies be given to the Horse Bazaar, all conditions to be the same as those of last year. This was seconded by Mr. Fraser-Smith, after the Clerk of the Course had undertaken that the usual races would be given for Subscription grooms, and carried unanimously, whereupon the meeting broke up.

(From the *N. C. Daily News*.)

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF SHANTUNG.

CHINAN FU, August 22nd.

H. H. Chang-yan, Governor of this Province, died here shortly after five o'clock this morning.

EIGHT young lady doctors, University-trained, come into practice in Melbourne next November.

ACCORDING to the Sydney Presbyterian, five Church of England parsons, including a Bishop, refused to officiate at a recent More, N.S.W. funeral when asked to do so in the absence of a "dissenting" clergyman. The excuse given was that the ground was not consecrated. An orthodox parson can only pray on holy ground and according to minute rules. Secular parsons never pray outside of their parishes.

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line to connect the Inuris mines with the sea coast has been completed, and that the first shipment of ore will be made on the 10th prox. We give this report for whatever it may be worth.

FRANCE has stuck to me ever since—was quickly transformed into a series of sleeping chambers, and I am not ashamed to own that I found oblivion in the arms of Morphew— which is Italian for Murphy—with a zest worthy of a better cause. *Masher!* Long before daylight—say at about 4.45—the Mount McDonald passengers changed carriages at a God-for-saken place called Blayney, and then the fun really commenced. I am accustomed to terrific jolting; I have ridden Australian buck-jumpers, steered an Egyptian donkey through the arid deserts surrounding Grand Cairo and Suez, and once, when roads were not, scaled Victoria Peak on a Mongolian race-pony, but the shaking-up we were subjected to on this line of railway—which, though of quite recent construction, has all the discarded rolling stock of other lines in New South Wales, utilized doubtless to wear out their last legs—, put all previous experiences quite in the shade. The recollection of my bruised body haunts me still. At 7 a.m., unless the train is late, and the oldest inhabitant can't remember when it wasn't late, Woodstock is reached, and our journey by rail is accomplished. The rain falls in torrents as I wend my way towards the only "pub" that, strange to say, this country town of corrugated-iron shanties contains. A meagre fare for breakfast and an exorbitant charge have to be mildly put up with, and then arrangements have to be made for the journey by coach to the Mount, a distance of about 14 miles.

The landlord of the hostelry is anxious to be obliging in a rough and ready way; he is interested in China and Japan, and as he is an old miner of varied experience, I am interested in any reliable information he may be able to afford regarding the Balmoral enterprise. Fortune favors me decidedly; the worthy Boniface is in no way inclined to be reticent; he knows all about the Balmoral mine and has no objections to ventilating his views. He commences by telling me that a few years ago he took gold to the value of £10,000 out of the Mount McDonald district, principally from the Balmoral section, whilst working out. He showed me a bag of very rich specimens of quartz obtained from the Balmoral leases, some of which would "pan out" about two hundred ounces to the ton, and assured me that plenty of the same sort of stuff was available. If no one else believes in the substantial prospects of the Balmoral Mining Co. his practical miner certainly does, and it would appear that he has solid grounds for his confidence. "I am walking," he remarked, with a twinkle in his eye, "waiting until the Company slops work and then I'll try my luck again!" If all my worthy host told me it's true, the Hongkong shareholders own a second Broken Hill, but with the very gratifying difference that instead of silver the Balmoral produces gold. However, the fact remains that this man has made a considerable sum of money, the gold being obtained as related above, and I satisfied myself that he is not the only fortunate "tributor" for the benefit of the uninitiated. It may be said that a "tributor" is a miner who works without wages and on his own account, returning to the owner of the ground a percentage according to his gains—who did well in the Mount McDonald ranges.

After breakfast the signal is given "to coach," and now comes a most unpleasant part of the journey in a pack-horse—what shall I call it? Those who have not visited the Colonies have yet to experience the terror of a bush road and an up-country coach. The sensations from the road remind you of the beginning very much a *terra incognita*. Meeting Mr. Kenneth Stevens, the Secretary of the Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd., who had been sent down by the Directors in Hongkong to specially investigate and report on certain matters connected with the management of the mine and the position of affairs generally, at the Oxford Hotel, Sydney, where I had pitched my camp, he courteously informed me that no difficulties, excepting the bitterly cold and miserably wet weather and the discomfort attendant on "roughing it" in an out-of-the-way mining township, stood in the way of my running up to Mount McDonald, and personally seeing all that was to be seen in what to the vast majority of shareholders has been from the beginning very much a *terra incognita*. 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## NANKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 19th.

It seems that the Viceroy is not content with the removal of Taohi Liu from the post of manager of foreign affairs. Within the past few days he has required that officials resign all other positions held by him, save that of Director of the Tung-wen-kuan. It is understood that the immediate cause of this action was a quarrel with the Fan-tai. This news will be learned with shivers by the Taohi's many friends, both foreign and Chinese. He has for many years past been a very prominent figure in Nanking affairs, and by his superior abilities and his vigorous administration, particularly of the Foreign Office, has won for himself much praise and universal esteem. As foreigners, we cannot approve of all that he has done, but it is only just to say that he has always seemed to be animated by worthy motives and (however mistaken) to have honestly, according to his convictions, sought the welfare of the country. He is quite an Chinese both in appearance and manners. He is a large man of fine presence, with a long heavy beard that covers a great part of his face, and though some seventy years of age, hair and beard are scarcely touched with grey. He is very frank in manner and exceptionally frank in conversation. The people here have great admiration for him and tell many amusing tales of his eccentric administration of justice in the discharge of his duties as head of the police system. He never hesitated to stop short in his morning ride to fog any unlucky offender caught by his keen eye violating law or propriety. He was a terror to the evil-doer. We trust his abilities may soon find recognition in an appointment to some responsible office.

The Viceroy seems animated by the Jacksonian principle, that "to the victor belong the spoils," and is accordingly making room for his own favourites in the offices subject to his control. Preparations are being made for the celebration of the Tisan festival, which will begin to-morrow. Many students too are already gathering for the traditional examination, which are to commence on 10th September.

So far all is quiet and there seems no sign of any intention to create further disturbance. The authorities are on the alert, however, and soldiers are still stationed at all the mission compounds. Dr. Mackie was somewhat roughly handled while visiting a patient a few days ago in the southern part of the city. A crowd of rowdies gathered outside the door and began to stir up trouble, but the timely arrival of an officer and a squad of soldiers put them to flight.

The frequency of suicide in China has often caused remark. It is shocking to contemplate the hecetness with which people rush out of the world. As an illustration of this, a young boy thirteen years of age apprenticed to a silk weaver, a neighbour of the writer, two or three days since quarrelled with his employer about the quality of his food and in a fit of anger rushed out and drowned himself in the pool behind the house.

The Rev. Mr. Nichols and family have returned home after a visit of several weeks in Japan.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

August 21st.

We have had quite a deluge here during the past ten days, and all our surroundings are unpleasantly damp and soggy. It will be a great relief when the rain ceases and the ground under foot becomes firm again.

From the hotel proprietors' point of view, this season has been a very bad one for the "Brighton of China," as Chefoo is called. The counter attractions of Japan, and the moderate passenger rates of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, no doubt sufficiently explain the reason why Chefoo has drawn so few visitors from Shanghai this summer. And, indeed, it is only natural that during the present tightness of money pressure should be sought for where it is cheapest. In this connection it might have been thought likely perhaps that one or other of the three large steamship companies would have considered it worth their while to have arranged a specially reduced return passenger fare for the benefit of those desirous of visiting Chefoo for a month or two. Philanthropy and business profit are easily linked, and though perhaps it is now too late in the season, the experiment might be advantageously tried next year.

There is a good deal of petty thieving going on here just now, and I am told that quite a number of good-for-nothing characters have lately arrived who loaf about at nights on the look-out for anything they can walk off with. Only the night before last a contingent of these light-fingered gentry found their way into the well-kept garden of one of our residents and completely stripped his trees of their choice fruit.

The war-ships *Hill*, *Firebrand*, *Villiers* and *Trionphante* are still here.—*N. C. Daily News.*

## ON CHINESE GAMBLING IN AUSTRALIA.

"If you have never played this game, for God's sake don't begin now." He was really earnest in his advice, this broken-down frequenter of a gambling den. The little humanity which he had saved from the shipwreck of his ill-prompted him to warn others of the dangerous track. He was still young, healthy, and fairly-well dressed, but the feverish look of the gambler was in his eye, the flush of excitement on his cheeks. He had held a good position once, to use the conventional society phrase, but now he lived only for the mat-covered table and its nightly round of gains and losses. But why should I insult him by making his misfortunes the text for a moral homily? Those who read the reports of our criminal law proceedings can supply the rest of the story for themselves, and those who pay but little heed to such things may as well remain in ignorance. He spoke kindly and earnestly to us as novices, seeing obviously that we had never played the game before, and fearing that we might be led on and on, until we, too, found ourselves in the fatal whirlpool, from which there is only one way of escape. It was a type, and by no means an exaggerated one, of many Europeans who may be found frequenting these Chinese gambling dens in Goulburn or Lower George streets.

The room was small and dark and dimly lighted, but by no means dirty. Popular prejudice attributes unlimited dirt to the Chinaman, and in some respects the general impression may be justified. The sanitary arrangements of the Mongolian dwellings are by no means perfect; there is overcrowding and filth in the sleeping rooms. Here, however, the evil stops, for the gambling apartments at any rate are kept moderately clean. It is generally the back room which is utilized in this way. In the front is a small and harridan-looking shop, where Chinese groceries or other strange cubits are sold. Lottery tickets are usually added to these, and you can see mysterious bits of paper pasted up all round the walls. It is not until you pass the inner door that anything out of the common is noticeable. Even the chink of coin cannot be heard, for the Chinese play on mats, and mats are proverbially noiseless. However, since the jealously-guarded door is opened you know all about it. Silver coins are scattered all over the table, and their distribution by the croupier is being anxiously looked

for. There were perhaps some 20 gamblers in the room. Half a dozen may be Chinamen, with the usual vacant stare and innocent expression. The rest are Europeans, mostly men and mostly of the larikin type. There were boys there; boys who had much better have been at home with their mothers; young men already pastmasters in all the vices of the street, and elderly men for whom life had long since lost all wholesome interest. The middle-aged were conspicuously absent, for somehow the larikin loses his peculiar character with advancing years. He is one of two things. He becomes a professing criminal, and spends a large portion of his time in gaol, or else he reforms into a respectable workman, joins the union, marries and brings up a large family. In either case the gambling hell sees him no more. For the rest the people in this little room were quiet and orderly. There was not half so much noise as you would hear at an hotel bar, and none dreamt of behaving in a rowdy manner. Gaming, you see, is too enticing; it holds its victims enthralled, and does not allow time for conversation. There is a breathless hush every time the banker draws the pool, followed by a satisfied "Ah!" or a muttered exclamation of disapproval. This according as the result is favourable or otherwise.

"The game is simple in the extreme: a child could play it, and unfortunately many who are little more than children do so. The only furniture needed is a large oblong table covered with fine matting. In the centre of the table is a piece of flat iron, perhaps at square, and on this the stakes are placed. The players put their stakes on any of the corners of this plate, or at the sides, and the chances are calculated according to the position of the money. Then the banker, a staid-looking Chinaman, sitting at the head of the table, proceeds to draw the bank. He takes haphazard a handful of those funny little brass coins with a square hole in the centre known as Chinese cash. They are really current coinage in China, but in this country are universally used as gambling counters. These coins, worn shiny by constant use, are placed under a little brass bowl, and when all the bets are made the bowl is lifted, and the banker counts them off four with a chopstick. The odd number over decides the result of the game. All those who have staked on the portion of the plate corresponding to this number receive their winnings, and the rest of the coin is raked in by the croupier. It is a perfectly fair game, and one which is too simple to lend itself readily to cheating. The Pak-n-pu shops were engaged in the apparently innocent task of selling cigarettes and groceries; the fan-tan dens were silent, and at the slightest alarm the occupants of these premises scattered out into the road, so that they, at any rate, might be safe from re-entrance. We could see nothing more serious than a few men playing Chinese dominoes—a mysterious game which may or may not come within the provisions of the law against gambling. No European, so far as I am aware, has succeeded in mastering its intricacies, and hence, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it may be taken to be a purely innocent recreation. This was Saturday night's picture. The other picture—the every-day scene at the gambling dens—I have given in a more detailed manner above. Contrasting the two, the casual observer might think that a great deal of good had been done—that Chinese gambling had received a death-blow. The hope, however, is false, for as soon as the alarm excited by the recent raid has subsided, the play will go on as before.

Non-know better than the police authorities themselves that under the present state of the law such attacks are utterly useless. "Why," said a well-known inspector to me, "we could go on making raids every night, and they would still go on playing just the same. To give you an instance: Some time ago we made a concerted seizure of three gambling places in Goulburn-street. We captured the bank and the bankers, and all the players. They were brought up and fined, and next night they were all playing again, just as if nothing had happened. No! As the law stands, we can do nothing more than make these useless raids. The police have no summary power to deal with the offence. Before we can make a seizure we have to get a warrant, and then, when we do capture the offenders, the fines imposed have no deterrent effect."

The Inspector was quite right. The police have nothing like power to cope with the evil, and the very privileges with which the British law protects the liberty of every subject are used by the Chinaman as a means of evading punishment. You might just as well serve a summons on a mile-stone as on a Chinaman. Identification is impossible, and the national feeling among the Chinese is so strong that they refuse to betray one another. A further difficulty has been added by the recent Supreme Court judgment, which prohibits magistrates from inflicting both fine and imprisonment in these cases. This may be very good law, but it is very bad policy, that is, if we really wish to do away with Chinese gambling. You cannot recover the fine by levy and distress, for a Chinaman's goods and chattels can never be found, and in addition, the Chinaman himself has probably departed for a distant part of the colony. The only alternative is to imprison the offender until the fine is paid, and this the Supreme Court expressly forbids. A radical amendment of the law is required, and its best form would be an Act designed expressly for the purpose of suppressing these gambling dens. And it would be well if, in such an Act, provisions were made for dealing severely with the European landlord who knowingly allows his houses to be used for such purposes. Morally, there is no difference between the landlord who lets the house and the gambler who occupies it. The Chinese are always willing to pay high rents for wretched ramshackle structures. They never ask for expensive repairs, as the European tenants do, and care little or nothing whether the place tumbles to pieces over their heads. Hence there are not wanting grasping landlords who are perfectly willing to allow their house to be used as gambling hell, or for other worse purposes. All they ask is that the rent shall be paid punctually, and this the Chinaman is always sure to do. Thus the landlord is satisfied, his conscience never troubled; and doubtless he would look upon it as a gross insult if he were told that he was no better, from a moral point of view, than the Chinaman to whom he so willingly lets his house. This is only one of the many points which may be touched upon in the new bill, and as soon as Parliament has fairly settled down to work, it may be hoped that the spirit of reform, so strong within it, will lead to the abolition of gambling, not only Chinese, but European.—"The Spectre" in *Sydney Herald*.

Another seductive form of gambling; one can see them by the dozen eagerly awaiting the announcement of the drawing, imbibing meanwhile all the contamination of their surroundings. The small clerk and the office boy, the apprentice and the servant girl, easily fall into this tempting snare, and the evil by no means ends with the loss of the small sums of money which they invest. If this were all there would be no great need for society to trouble itself about the matter. The degradation of the Chinese surroundings has its influence on the youthful mind, which comes into contact with the worst class of European, often infinitely lower and more brutal than the Chinaman. It is an offence which is committed by the Chinaman, and the banker, and the croupier, and the boy who begins by frequenting a lottery shop, specially graduates to the fan-tan dens, of which there are hundreds in the city. From thence to the opium dens is an easy transition, and after this an abyss yawns, and I may not speak further. As to the girl who gets into this vicious circle, she is doomed, and the best that can be hoped for is that she will marry some respectable Chinaman, who will feed her well, and who will not beat her. Her lot will then be at least endurable, and better than that of many of her sisters who are married to men of their own race.

All this, as I am well aware, is an old old story. The sermon has been preached, the warning given, hundreds of times before. Yet it is well that it should be told again, and, if necessary, again and again, until we have succeeded in cutting this cancer spot from out of our midst. Indeed, of late, some of our citizens have shown signs of a notable awakening of conscience in this matter. The shopkeepers of Lower George-street have formed an Anti-Chinese Gambling League, and, as a result of the pressure which has been brought to bear, the police the other night made a raid on a den or so of gamblers. So far so good. The raid, at any rate, will serve to convince the natives that the police are not asleep, and will still the outcry for a week or two. Among the Chinese the raid, like others which have gone before, produced a temporary scare. By some strange method of Oriental telegraphy, the fact that the police were on the warpath was known all over the city as soon as the raid was made. I happened to be going round the Chinese quarters in Goulburn-street on the same evening, and found that gambling had been entirely suspended for the nonce. The Pak-n-pu shops were engaged in the apparently innocent task of selling cigarettes and groceries; the fan-tan dens were silent, and at the slightest alarm the occupants of these premises scattered out into the road, so that they, at any rate, might be safe from re-entrance. We could see nothing more serious than a few men playing Chinese dominoes—a mysterious game which may or may not come within the provisions of the law against gambling. No European, so far as I am aware, has succeeded in mastering its intricacies, and hence, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it may be taken to be a purely innocent recreation. This was Saturday night's picture. The other picture—the every-day scene at the gambling dens—I have given in a more detailed manner above. Contrasting the two, the casual observer might think that a great deal of good had been done—that Chinese gambling had received a death-blow. The hope, however, is false, for as soon as the alarm excited by the recent raid has subsided, the play will go on as before.

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Another powerful wave of opposition to Chinese set-ups and Celestial methods, habits and customs generally, has recently swept through the Australian colonies and results serious to Chinese vested interests—whatever that unknown quantity may represent—may be confidently looked for, especially in New South Wales, where the formation of a new Parliamentary party representing labour interests promises to revolutionise that colony's political creed. Crusades against Chinese gambling houses, secret societies, the importation of opium, Chinese industries generally, and the Chinese themselves are in full swing and so powerfully supported that the various Colonial Governments will have great difficulty in stemming the flowing tide of opposition. The Mongolian emigrants remaining permanent settlers in what is somewhat hilly and, not altogether accurately described by exuberant orators as "white man's country." We propose later on dealing at some length with the various leading questions now pending between the citizens of free Australia and the Chinese, as the subject is one of more than ordinary interest to Hongkong; but in the meantime confine our attention to the Secret Society nuisance which would appear to be creating as much stir in the Northern Territory as has recently been the case in the northern provinces of the Colonial Empire. Mr. Solomon, late editor and proprietor of the *Palmerston Post*, Darwin, Tasmania, has

recommended them to be enforced, but the Ruler insisted that they should be reconsidered and stated that he would most certainly not comply with the provisions which made the native authorities of Chantul amenable to the jurisdiction of Tachienlu and Litang as well as to Lassa. In explanation of such conduct on the part of the Chantul ruler, it should be mentioned that the country was handed over to the Dalai Lama in the reign of Tung Chih and that the proposal to place it under the joint control of the Szechuan Government would involve "loss of face." Chang-keng, in drawing up the new code for the administration of the country, clearly foresaw the difficulty of cutting off all relations with Lassa, and devised this dual system of control as the best solution of the problem. The Tibetan Council protested so clamorously that Sheng-tai was obliged to think of some compromise. He sent a delegate to reside with the Chantul tribes and suggested that in case of oppression by the Tibetan authorities, they should have the right of appealing to the Chinese officials at Tachienlu and Litang, but that under ordinary circumstances they should continue amenable to the jurisdiction of the Tibetan rulers. This, while giving the Tibetans the outward semblance of authority, would have placed the real power in the hands of the Chinese. This point did not escape the notice of the Tibetan Council, who were more persistent than ever in their objection to the arrangement. The memorialists are of opinion that a simple form of government is best suited to the wants of a savage people and, think it desirable that the administration should not be unduly severe or too complicated. Lo Ping-chang, the former Viceroy of Szechuan, held somewhat similar views and introduced the system of ruling savages by means of savages which has continued in force until the present time. In the opinion of the present writers the requirements of the case will be fully met by affording the natives of Chantul a tribunal to which they can appeal against the oppression of their Tibetan rulers. As the Tibetan Council has strong objections to the joint jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities at Tachienlu and Litang, the memorialists have constituted the Resident at Lassa as authority to which the natives are to appeal for redress against the exactions of their rulers. The only objection to this course is the distance which separates Lassa from Chantul and to obviate this all petitions are to be forwarded with due despatch by the Chinese military officer stationed at Chingharia in the same way as documents from Nepal are transmitted through a similar officer stationed at Dengzi.

Non-know better than the police authorities themselves that under the present state of the law such attacks are utterly useless. "Why," said a well-known inspector to me, "we could go on making raids every night, and they would still go on playing just the same. To give you an instance: Some time ago we made a concerted seizure of three gambling places in Goulburn-street. We captured the bank and the bankers, and all the players. They were brought up and fined, and next night they were all playing again, just as if nothing had happened. No! As the law stands, we can do nothing more than make these useless raids. The police have no summary power to deal with the offence. Before we can make a seizure we have to get a warrant, and then, when we do capture the offenders, the fines imposed have no deterrent effect."

The Inspector was quite right. The police have nothing like power to cope with the evil, and the very privileges with which the British law protects the liberty of every subject are used by the Chinaman as a means of evading punishment. You might just as well serve a summons on a mile-stone as on a Chinaman. Identification is impossible, and the national feeling among the Chinese is so strong that they refuse to betray one another. A further difficulty has been added by the recent Supreme Court judgment, which prohibits magistrates from inflicting both fine and imprisonment in these cases. This may be very good law, but it is very bad policy, that is, if we really wish to do away with Chinese gambling. You cannot recover the fine by levy and distress, for a Chinaman's goods and chattels can never be found, and in addition, the Chinaman himself has probably departed for a distant part of the colony. The only alternative is to imprison the offender until the fine is paid, and this the Supreme Court expressly forbids. A radical amendment of the law is required, and its best form would be an Act designed expressly for the purpose of suppressing these gambling dens. And it would be well if, in such an Act, provisions were made for dealing severely with the European landlord who knowingly allows his houses to be used for such purposes. Morally, there is no difference between the landlord who lets the house and the gambler who occupies it. The Chinese are always willing to pay high rents for wretched ramshackle structures. They never ask for expensive repairs, as the European tenants do, and care little or nothing whether the place tumbles to pieces over their heads. Hence there are not wanting grasping landlords who are perfectly willing to allow their house to be used as gambling hell, or for other worse purposes. All they ask is that the rent shall be paid punctually, and this the Chinaman is always sure to do. Thus the landlord is satisfied, his conscience never troubled; and doubtless he would look upon it as a gross insult if he were told that he was no better, from a moral point of view, than the Chinaman to whom he so willingly lets his house. This is only one of the many points which may be touched upon in the new bill, and as soon as Parliament has fairly settled down to work, it may be hoped that the spirit of reform, so strong within it, will lead to the abolition of gambling, not only Chinese, but European.—"The Spectre" in *Sydney Herald*.

Another powerful wave of opposition to Chinese set-ups and Celestial methods, habits and customs generally, has recently swept through the Australian colonies and results serious to Chinese vested interests—whatever that unknown quantity may represent—may be confidently looked for, especially in New South Wales, where the formation of a new Parliamentary party representing labour interests promises to revolutionise that colony's political creed. Crusades against Chinese gambling houses, secret societies, the importation of opium, Chinese industries generally, and the Chinese themselves are in full swing and so powerfully supported that the various Colonial Governments will have great difficulty in stemming the flowing tide of opposition. The Mongolian emigrants remaining permanent settlers in what is somewhat hilly and, not altogether accurately described by exuberant orators as "white man's country." We propose later on dealing at some length with the citizens of free Australia and the Chinese, as the subject is one of more than ordinary interest to Hongkong; but in the meantime confine our attention to the Secret Society nuisance which would appear to be creating as much stir in the Northern Territory as has recently been the case in the northern provinces of the Colonial Empire. Mr. Solomon, late editor and proprietor of the *Palmerston Post*, Darwin, Tasmania, has

## Intimations.

## NEW SHIPMENT OF PORCELAIN, LTD.

COMPRISING—

BREAKFAST, DINNER, DESSERT &amp; TEA SERVICES.

IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS AND DESIGNS.

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THE ABOVE SHIPMENT IS THE VERY BEST VALUE YET IMPORTED.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN ART MUSLINS, FOR CURTAINS AND DECORATIVE PURPOSES, (ONE HUNDRED COLORINGS TO CHOOSE FROM.) SPECIALTIES IN LAMP AND CANDLESTICK SHADES, AND PATENT SELF ACTING SHADE HOLDERS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
PORTS IN THE LEVANTINE, BLACK  
SEA AND BALTIK PORTS;  
ALSO  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,  
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,  
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH  
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT  
SOUTHAMPTON TO LOAD PASSENGERS  
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on, through Bills  
of Lading, for the principal places in  
RUSSIA.

ON SATURDAY, the 29th day of August,  
1891, at 3 p.m., the Company's Steamship  
"PREUSSEN," Captain W. Reinhausen, with  
MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO,  
will leave this Port at 8 a.m., calling at GENOA.  
Shipping Orders will be granted, till 4 p.m.,  
on the 28th, Cargo will be received on Board  
until 10 a.m., on the 29th, Specie and Parcels  
until 5 p.m., on the 29th August. (Parcels are  
not to be sent on Board; they must be left at  
the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of  
Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation,  
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

London, 4th August, 1891.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA,  
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI,  
TRISTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND  
LONDON;  
ALSO  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH  
BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN  
GULF PORTS, MARSILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-  
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY, LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND  
ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"MIRZAPUR," Captain R. Harley, with  
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from  
this, for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ  
CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 3rd September,  
at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board, until 4 p.m.,  
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office, until  
4 p.m., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be  
transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for  
London will be conveyed via Bombay without  
transhipment, arriving one week later, than by  
the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

Tickets will be sent either via Bombay or  
Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and  
PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong  
Kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-  
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note,  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for  
Marsilles.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent,  
P. O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Honkong, 25th August, 1891.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT  
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.  
City of Peking ..... Tuesday 15th Sept.  
City of Rio de Janeiro ..... Thursday 8th Oct.  
China ..... Saturday 31st Oct.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via  
YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, the 15th Sept.,  
at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for  
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.  
To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, New Westminster, B.C., ..... 125

Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O., ..... 125

To Liverpool and London, ..... 125

To Paris and Bremen, ..... 125

To Havre and Hamburg, ..... 125

Through Passage Tickets granted to England  
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic  
lines of Steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European  
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials.

Passenger by this line have the option of  
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific  
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern  
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets—First Class.—Prepaid return  
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following  
rates:—

4 months ..... \$337.50  
12 months ..... \$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passenger, who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan, (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. from "Return" Fare.  
This discount does not apply to through  
fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,  
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities  
of the United States, via Overland Railways, to  
Havre, Trinidad and Domingo, and to ports  
in Mexico, Central and South America, by the  
Companies and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m.,  
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will  
be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the same day;  
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-  
dress its full value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
patched to Points beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States, should be sent to the Company's  
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 75, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1891.

Mails.

occidental and oriental steam-  
ship company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Brake ..... Thursday 3rd Sept.  
Ocean ..... Saturday 26th Sept.  
Galle ..... Tuesday 20th October.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on, through Bills  
of Lading, for the principal places in  
RUSSIA.

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until 5 p.m., on the 29th August. (Parcels are  
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the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of  
Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation,  
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1891.

Mails.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,  
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,  
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For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1891.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE,

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above  
named Lodge will be held in the "ARMED  
FORCES HALL," Zetland Street, on TUESDAY,  
the 1st September, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.  
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1891.

[1145]

NOTICE.

THE Underwriters have appointed Sons  
AGENTS for Hongkong and China for the  
KINNEY BROS. New York branch, of the  
American Tobacco (Trust) Company's well-  
known brands of "SWEET CAPORAL,"  
"STRAIGHT CUT," "FULL DRESS," &c.,  
&c., CIGARETTES AND TOBACCOES.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1891.

[1998]

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY commenced Business as  
MERCHANT, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,  
and AUCTIONEER, under the style of GORDON  
& CO.

A. G. GORDON.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1891.

[1113]

NOTICE.

MR. HANS WILHELM HERRMANN  
has this day been authorized to  
sign our Firm by pro-curation.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1891.

[1144]

NOTICE.

MR. HANS WILHELM HERRMANN  
has this day been authorized to  
sign our Firm by pro-curation.

MEYER & CO.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1891.

[1144]

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